THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

——THE POWERS NOT DELEGATED TO THE UNITED STATES BY THE CONSTITUTION, NOR PROHIBITED BY IT TO THE STATES, ARE RESERVED TO THE STATES RESPECTIVELY, OR TO THE PEOPLE.—*Amendments to the Constitution, Article X.*——

BY JOSEPH W. HAMPTON, { SALISBURY, N. C., AUGUST 11, 1837. { Number 9, of Volume 18.

THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

BY JOSEPH WADE HAMPTON.

TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

1. The Western Carolinian is published every FRIDAY, at Two Dollars per annum if paid in advance, or Two Dollars and Fifty Cents if not paid before the expiration of three months.

2. No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the discretion of the Editor.

3. Subscriptions will not be received for a less time than one year; and a failure to notify the Editor of a wish to discontinue, at the end of a year, will be considered as a new engagement.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

To insure prompt attention to Letters addressed to the Editor, the postage should in all cases be paid.

To Debtors!

ALL those indebted to the Estate of the late Fielding Slater, either by note or otherwise, are requested to call and settle the same without delay, as the business of said Estate must be closed, and all persons having claims against said Estate are requested to present them for payment within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

THOMAS CRAIGE, } Admr's.
BURTON CRAIGE, }

June 3, 1837. —52 tf.—

THE MARKETS.

AT SALISBURY.....August 11, 1837.

	Cents		Cents
Bacon,	10 a 13	Molasses,	62½ a 70
Brandy, apple,	60 a 70	Nails,	9 a 10
peach,	75 a 80	Oats,	25 a 30
Butter,	15 a 20	Pork,	600 a 800
Cotton, in seed,	a 250	Sugar, brown,	11 a 12
clean,	8 a 9	loaf,	18 a 20
Coffee,	15 a 18	Salt,	150
Corn,	60 a 75	Tallow,	15
Feathers,	30 a 35	Tobacco,	8 a 25
Flour,	700 a 800	Wheat, (bushel),	100 a 125
Flaxseed,	87½	Whiskey,	55 a 60

Linseed Oil, per gallon, $1 25

AT FAYETTEVILLE.....August 2, 1837.

Bacon,	10 a 11	Iron,	5½ a 6
Brandy, peach,	75 a 80	Molasses,	35 a 40
apple,	60 a 70	Nails, cut,	7½ a 8
Beeswax,	20	Sugar, brown,	7½ a 11
Coffee,	12½ a 13½	lump,	16
Cotton,	6 a 8	loaf,	18 a 20
Corn,	115 a 125	Salt,	50 a 75
Flaxseed,	100	Wheat, new,	115 a 120
Flour,	650 a 950	Whiskey,	50 a 53
Feathers,	40	Wool,	16 a 20

AT CHERAW.....August 9, 1837.

Bacon,	10 a 12½	Nails and Brads,	8½ a 9
Beeswax,	18 a 20	Sugar, brown,	10 a 12½
Coffee,	12½ a 16	do. lump,	14½ a 16
Cotton,	7 a 9½	do. loaf,	16 a 18
Corn,	100 a 112	Salt, per sack,	300 a 325
Flax-seed,	100 a 112	do. bushel,	100
Flour, country,	700 a 800	Cotton Bagging,	18 a 25
do. northern,	10 a 12½	Bale Rope,	12 a 14
Feathers,	40 a 45	Wheat,	100
Iron,	5 a 6½	Wool,	16 a 18
Molasses,	40 a 50	Whiskey,	40 a 45

FAREWELL ADDRESS,

At the Examination of Mrs. HUTCHISON'S School, in 1837.

MY DEAR PUPILS: The revolving year, in its resistless course, has brought us onward, whether through joy or grief, improvement or neglect, to another stage in the great thorough-fare of our temporal existence.

How rapidly are we leaving behind us, the privileges offered to us for improvement. How much like the "airy vision of a dream" do the opportunities so lately our real possession, now rise before us! But still they have a permanent existence, and soon must they appear as evidences either to our dismay or justification, before that great last tribunal, from whose decisions there is no appeal.

Who can think of being hurried forward, by an irresistible power, toward that solemn point of universal destination, without feeling deep solicitude that all the events through which she is so rapidly passing, should contribute to prepare her for the great trial towards which she is certainly advancing?

Who can think of being bound (by a decree not to be reversed) to give an impartial account of every act, and word, and thought, without an irrepressible desire to meet the approbation of that Judge whose voice alone decides our everlasting weal be woe?

And who can think of meeting again beneath the eye of Omniscience, in the midst of countless millions, every act she has performed, and every word she has uttered, and every thought she has indulged, without the deepest solicitude to improve aright whatever privilege may yet be within her reach?

Improve then, my dear pupils, seize the present moment to impress upon you the value of the blessings now offered to your acceptance, and your improvement.

Think of the love of your fond parents, and of the thousand comforts their tenderness has bestowed upon you! Think of the endearments of the domestic circle, and all the enjoyments of civilized life; think of the dignity and refinement of intellectual cultivation; and think yet farther of those neglected, and full often despised privileges, from which all our other blessings flow—the *Preached Gospel*, and the *Scriptures of eternal truth*.—All these are yours—will you cultivate them?—or must they lie waste,—a moral desolation to be a swift witness against you! None of us appreciate them aright.

Ah! could we conceive of the deep, deep darkness of that rayless night, which envelops our wretched sisters of eastern lands! could we see them bowed down with hard labor, helpless and hopeless victims of tyrant husbands and fathers, bowed down with hard labor, a prey to every hateful and degrading passion, without one drop of joy from earth, or even one single ray of hope from heaven, to cheer their despairing gloom, surely we should seek to prove our gratitude to that grace which alone has made us to differ, and to promote, by our untiring efforts, the diffusion of that holy light, whence all our joys arise.

You are now, my dear pupils, believe me, I speak from conviction; you are now passing a most important period of your existence. No other season, in the brief space allotted you on earth, exerts so powerful an influence on your temporal and eternal happiness, as that through which you are now passing.—There may be others which seem to have a more direct bearing upon your situation in life, but here are found the hidden springs, which (under Providence) control your destiny.—Now, your characters are forming, now your minds are expanding,—now, your principles are developing,—now, your habits are fixing; but soon, like metal in the mint, the impression will be made too deep to be eradicated; and whether it be an eagle, a dollar, a cent—or only a mill, or a cypher, the world will receive it at its stamped value, nor is it likely ever to pass for more than its present worth.

Is it not then your interest, as well as your duty to improve your present advantages for the cultivation of your mental and moral powers? Say not, the school room is a dull and tiresome place, and that the lessons are dry and uninteresting—say not the teacher is hard to please. Who ever saw the kindly shower descend to fertilize the earth without a cloud to obscure the brightness of the sunbeam?—and who ever gazed with admiring eye upon the brilliancy of the sparkling diamond, which had not first yielded itself unresistingly into the rough, but friendly hand of the polisher?

Earth never saw but one who needed no instruction—in Him dwelt wisdom, and righteousness and truth; all others must be taught; and she alone becomes wise, who is willing to receive instruction—who is willing to dig deep and lay a strong foundation; for the sandy foundation gave way before the storm, and became a mighty ruin.

Some too, are willing to labour awhile with diligence to erect a showy superstructure which they presume will last as long as they need its use. Alas! they seem never to have discovered that there are other inlets to the heart than the eye—and that the gayety of youth is sometimes like the bright halo of the morning; but a splendid precursor of a cold bitter storm; where! oh where will such misguided ones find support when the heyday of youth, and beauty, and fortune is succeeded by the sombre evening of age, and sickness, and want?

But hoping none such are present, I proceed to beg you all to endeavour to bring back, not to the memory alone, but deeper still to the inmost heart, whatever instruction or reproof or counsel, it may have been your privilege to receive. The fertile soil must cherish in its bosom, for a while the precious seed it receives. Afterwards the rising germ gladdens the eye, and the opening flower fills the air with fragrant sweets, and the ripening fruit repays an hundred fold the labour of cultivation.

And will you not meditate with seriousness and self-application upon all you have been taught in the School-Room? Will you not yield your lives to the influence of the principles which have been inculcated upon you, so far as you shall find them consistent with that rule, which is laid down by unerring wisdom to guide us all through the devious mazes of this uncertain life? Thus will your characters be formed to virtue and consequent usefulness on earth, and (if assisted by the Divine Spirit, to happiness and glory in those abodes of celestial blessedness which have been prepared for the followers of the Divine Redeemer.

Remember, the lessons of the School Room were never intended to be the whole of education. They are a lamp to guide your steps to the precious treasures which, without its light, would have been forever hidden from your view. [illegible] days of your pupilage [illegible] forgery, theft, forever destroy [illegible] them ever yet have met your mental eye.

Let me beg you to avail yourselves of these advantages, and go on to cultivate an acquaintance with every branch of female education.

The rules you have been taught will be guides for your practice; but of themselves they are not unlike the frame work of a building, which is destitute of use and beauty, until the workman bestows upon it much labour and skill. You, also, must faithfully and skilfully improve the advices so often given you, before you can hope to enjoy all the benefits they are capable of bestowing.

Go forward then, my dear pupils, to the diligent cultivation of your mental powers—say not, you are unable to conquer your indolent habits—she, who has repelled an incitement to indolence, will find the next temptation more easily resisted—and she, who has read with serious attention one useful volume, will be prepared to enjoy double satisfaction from the perusal of the next.—'Twere vain to say, "I have no time to read." Have you not an hour in the twenty-four to spare from what you deem important engagements? Then snatch it even from your needful rest. One hour exclusively devoted to instructive books would at the year's end make a large amount. Even the most common reader, will read fifteen or twenty pages an hour. Let us take the least number, and you will have 5,475 pages in one year, and what an immense fund of information might you acquire? Suppose you continue the habit three years—and at only one hour a day you will read 16,445 pages!! How soon would reading become a principal source of amusement: How high would rise your intellectual enjoyments. How frugal would you be of time. How seldom would you engage in frivolous occupations and trifling conversations. Soon you would discover that one hour spent with a useful author gave you subjects of delightful meditation for the following day;—and you would hail the return of the appropriated hour with a purer joy than the most expensive, most fashionable amusements ever impart. The latter but too often leave behind them, a barbed arrow, to corrode and rankle in the heart; while the former, like oil on the troubled waves, soothes and allays the stormy passions, reflects upon the vivid imagination, thousands and tens of thousands of beautiful images, and diffuse over all the mental powers, the [illegible] But oh, my pupils! whatever else you neglect, and whatever else you remember, forget not the Holy Scriptures which alone are able to make you wise unto eternal life. Without their aid the loftiest intelligence—the brightest beauty, the richest joy that earth can give will be but so many lights to lead you to the dark retreats of eternal death.—Read them seriously, read them daily,—they give to prosperity a double power to bless;—but should adversity throw her sable mantle round you—'tis theirs alone to soothe and cheer by hopes of a glory which sin and sorrow can never obscure. How many, many hours have you already wasted. Think how many volumes would have lent their aid to strengthen and enlarge your reasoning powers; how many to interest and delight your imagination; how many to elevate and purify your affections; think also, how many of your young acquaintances within the sphere your influence, would have imitated your example, and already might they have made much progress in the path towards wisdom,—and remember that influence is a talent which like every other must give its faithful account at last.

'Tis said reformation is half effected when one is sensible of an error. If you feel conscious of having spent your time unwisely, you will begin the work of reformation immediately;—and if you are faithful to yourselves, you cannot be otherwise to your families, to the world, and to Him who has an undoubted right to rule over us all.

Do not content yourselves with the *name* of a scholar. Names indeed, what are they! but empty bubbles wafted on the ambient air, which gaily floating for a little moment in the sun-beam, give to the delighted eye the gorgeous colouring of the rainbow, but if approached too nearly, even the softiest breath of the beholder, bursts their bright envelope, and all their glories vanish into empty air "leaving no trace behind," to tell where all that beauty was.

Do not seek so evanescent a possession! It is thus that budding hopes rich in every glowing promise have been blighted and withered, and many a house, otherwise the delightful home of contentment and love and joy, has degenerated under the baneful influence, of an ignorant, improvident, useless wife, and mother—into an abode of bitter disappointment, discord, dissipation, poverty, and wretchedness.—And women originally given as a crowning blessing, even in the beauteous bowers of Eden, has become but another name for weakness and folly.

We are all equally concerned in removing this reproach; but generations of intelligence and virtue must follow one after another in long succession before they can redeem our sex from the evil consequences arising from ages upon ages of [illegible] than midnight gloom of ignorance and servile abasement. But though we are not required to raise our whole sex from degradation, yet is our responsibility of no common character. We live in a favoured age, and in a country blessed almost beyond any other the sun ever enlightened. We have many talents committed to our trust;—but let us never forget that the indolent servant found the labour of burying his talent in the earth, but the beginning of his disgrace and ignominy. The high privilege offered him of fitting himself for the joy of his Lord, was but the vestibule to the outer darkness of despair and horror. And such will assuredly prove, at last, all slighted and contemned opportunities of intelligence, usefulness and piety.

While I congratulate you, my dear pupils, upon the happiness you enjoy, in the high benefits of education, I warn you at the same time to bear in mind that where much is given, much will be required. Society has a high claim upon you; you are her favoured, her privileged daughters; your parents have done much for you; and they have a right to expect much in return.

If you have been permitted to learn many things not useful only, but elegant also; if you have had the privilege of cultivating the ornamental as well as the substantial branches of education,—remember that their highest use, and noblest end is, not to make you the butterflies of fashion during the gay summer months of youth, but, that you for cheering and blessing, in the declining pathway of life, those who have so fondly and tenderly watched over you in the beginning of yours.

Unfortunately mistaking respecting their duty here, many an accomplished girl, while madly pursuing the delusive phantom of fashionable pleasures, has fatally wrecked the happiness of her parents, and in the vortex of their ruin irretrievably found her own.

Go then, my dear pupils, to the cultivation of your moral, as well as mental powers; learn the lofty art of subduing yourselves;—practice the noble precept of doing to others as you would that they should do to you. Be happy yourselves in your kind efforts to promote the happiness of others. There is no source of happiness so sublime, as that of doing our duty to our God, and to our fellow creatures. Say not you are unable to conquer your erring tempers, or subdue your habits of self-indulgence,—she who has once repelled a provocation to anger, will find the next temptation more easily resisted; and she, who has sacrificed a favorite pleasure to advance the good of another, will find a purer happiness than any selfish gratification ever bestows.

But there is a still higher and holier motive to action, than the pursuit of personal happiness,—a motive which ought to influence every thought, and every word and action. I mean love to Him whose life's blood has purchased a flood of glory for his chosen people; to him we owe all things, whether of time or eternity,—and full soon must we render to him an account of our stewardship, and receive at his hands according to our deeds.

You are now about to leave me, to mingle again in the domestic circle. Let your presence, I conjure you, shed a lustre over every social pleasure;—learn early in life, that to be blest yourselves, you must be a blessing to others.

It would afford me no small degree of satisfaction, to meet you all at the re-opening of our seminary, and to aid you farther in the pursuit of knowledge and virtue. But none of us can know what a day may bring forth. Well do many of us remember one * dear to us, who at our last examination stood among us, a lovely budding flower, promising long to shed abroad her fragrance and beauty, who, in one short day, was cut down and withered in the tomb!

O think, my dear young friends, that her sudden, unlooked-for fate may be yours!—And may we all be admonished, to prepare to meet God, who cometh with ten thousand of his saints to sit upon the throne of his judgment. And now, with the most sincerely affectionate feelings towards you all, I resign for a short season, my maternal relation towards you. May that gracious Friend and Protector, who loved young children and blessed them, watch over and bless you!—that he may fit us all for his presence and his glory, is the unfeigned wish of your friend and Teacher,

SUSAN D. NYE HUTCHISON.

* Sarah Ann Scott, an uncommonly interesting little girl, who died very suddenly, soon after the examination, of 1836.

From the New York Review.

RELIGIOUS OPINIONS AND CHARACTER OF WASHINGTON.

The assertion has been often lightly made—by such as wished it true—that George Washington was an *infidel*. On the other hand, there have been a great many who, without giving credit to that assertion, have yet too readily admitted the impression that it was very far from being clear he was a *Christian*. The evidence contained in this book, [The Religious Opinions and Character of Washington, by E. C. [illegible],] ought to convince both these sorts of persons of their mistake. Nobody can read it without coming to the conclusion, that Washington was a sincere and a true believer in the Christian religion, nor also a hypocrite of the basest sort, the falsest of every honorable and upright principle.

It may be [illegible] that Washington was baptized and educated in the forms of the Protestant Episcopal Church, of which his parents were members, and which was at that time [illegible] established church of Virginia. Mr. M'Guire gives the following record from the old family Bible: "George Washington, son to Augustine and Mary his wife, was born the 11th day of February, 1731-2, about 10 in the morning, and was baptized on the 15th of April following [illegible] Fielding Whiting and Captain Christopher [illegible] fathers, and Mrs. Mildred Gregory, [illegible]."

* * * * * * *

Mr. M'Guire has brought together a great variety of evidence illustrating the consistency of Washington's practice with [illegible] religion—in his habits of regular [illegible] attendance at church, and his regard for the institutions of religion. Early in the course of his military career, while occupying [illegible] custom to have prayers in the camp. [illegible] ing year, according to the testimony of an old soldier, adduced by Mr. M'Guire, Washington read the funeral service over the remains of General Braddock, by the light of a torch [illegible] remarks, that "it was very common at that day, and long afterward, with gentlemen in Virginia, to perform such offices in the absence of a clergyman."

"After this period, he was [illegible] French and Indian war for some years. [illegible] his habits during the [illegible] of that trying contest, one of his aids, Colonel [illegible], [illegible] William county, Virginia, but, [illegible] say, that frequently on the Sabbath, he has known Col. Washington to perform [illegible] service with his regiment, reading [illegible] saying with them, when [illegible] can be had. For a considerable [illegible] war, his [illegible] he often [illegible] the Governor [illegible] sense of the propriety [illegible] worship. [illegible] a subsequent letter to [illegible] of the Council says:

"'The [illegible] Assembly, in their last [illegible] provided for a chaplain to our regiment. [illegible] subject I had often, [illegible] to Governor Dinwiddie. [illegible] that your Honor will be pleased [illegible] ous man, for this duty. [illegible] in a camp, calls for the services of a Divine [illegible] ought not to be dispensed with, although the world should be so uncharitable as to think us void of religion and incapable of good instructions.'" p. 138.

After the close of the French and Indian war, he married and settled at Mount Vernon. From his private diary of the year 1760, Mr. M'Guire gives several passages, showing his habit of reg[illegible] later than this, we find him a vestry man of his parish church, and actively exerting himself for the re-building of the edifice which had become dilapidated.

"It was here," says our author, "at the new or Pohick church, that Washington habitually attended, from the period of its erection till the commencement of the revolutionary war. Here he offered his adorations to the God and Father of all, and here received the symbols of a Savior's love at the hands of the consecrated servant of the altar.

"The Rev. Lee Massey was the [illegible] the parish at the time here referred [illegible] was a highly respectable man, and shared much of the esteem of Washington. In regard to the religious department of his distinguished friend, especially in the house of God, he has often [illegible] to express himself in the following [illegible] knew so constant an attendant [illegible] ington. And his behavior [illegible] was ever so deeply reverential, that it [illegible] the happiest effects on my [illegible] and greatly assisted me in my pulpit [illegible] pany ever withheld him from church. [illegible] ten been at Mount Vernon, on the Sabbath [illegible] ning, when his breakfast table was [illegible] guests; but to him they furnished no pretext for neglecting his God, and losing the satisfaction of setting a good example. For instead of staying at home, out of false complaisance to them, he used constantly to invite them to accompany him." p. 141-2.

In regard to Washington's being a communicant—a point about which a good deal of doubt has been expressed—we will give the substance of what is to be found in this book. We may remark, by the way, that the personal opinion of Mr. M'Guire is entitled to more than ordinary weight, from the fact of his being connected by marriage with the family of Washington, and having some special advantages for forming a correct judgment. Besides the statement quoted above, Mr. Guire elsewhere says that he "considers it certain that Washington did partake of the Lord's Supper."—He then goes on to say:

"Among the aged persons [illegible] the neighborhood of Mount Vernon [illegible] dants or such others as have [illegible] to the grave, there is but one opinion [illegible] to the fact of his having been a communicant [illegible] hick Church, previous to the revolutionary war. The writer himself has [illegible] that she once heard her mother, [illegible] clare, that General Washington was a communicant in that church, in the [illegible] and par[illegible]dence, and [illegible] she attended. A [illegible] Rev. Lee [illegible] say, [illegible] to the [illegible] town [illegible] and [illegible]

as I know never contradicted. I have often heard it from the members of Dr. Johnes family. * * * It is scarcely possible that they should have been deceived, and their characters are too well known to suppose them willing to deceive others."

We shall only add, on this point, the following from a volume of sermons recently published by the Rev. Dr. [illegible] of Portland:

"He (George Washington) lived at a period when there were less mental pretensions on the subject of religion, than have become exceeding fashionable in modern times, and the consequence is, that in his life, we have more of the substance than the shade of piety. Still he was an open and avowed follower of the Lord of glory. From the lips of a lady of undoubted veracity, yet living and a worthy communicant of the church, I received the interesting fact, that soon after the close of the revolutionary war, *she saw him* partake of the consecrated symbols of the body and blood of Christ, in Trinity Church, in the city of New York." p. 415.

In 1774, Washington was a member of the Virginia House of Burgesses, at Williamsburg. Information having been received of the Boston Port Bill, passed by the British Parliament, to take effect on the 1st of June, the house appointed that day "to be set apart as a day of fasting, humiliation, and prayer." The following entry is found in a diary, kept by Washington at that time:

"June 1st., Wednesday.—Went to Church, and fasted all day."

"In the year 1775 he was appointed commander-in-chief of the American army.

"The day after he took command of the army, an order was issued, in which we find the following instructions:

"'The General requires and expects of all officers and soldiers, not engaged on actual duty, a punctual attendance on divine service, to implore the blessing of heaven upon the means used for our safety and defence.'

"Two days after this order was published, the Rev. William Emerson, a chaplain in the army, writes to a friend:

"'There is a great overturning in the camp as to generals, etiquette, &c. New lords new laws.' The Generals Washington and Lee are upon the lines every day. [illegible] orders from his Excellency are read at the head of the respective regiments every morning, after prayers, &c.

"Among the orders issued from time to time, we find the following, dated July 9th, 1776:—'The [illegible] prepared Friday, the [illegible] observed as a day of fasting, humiliation, and prayer to Almighty God, to implore him to [illegible] our sins, and to [illegible] United Colonies, and to [illegible] and freedom of America upon a [illegible] foundation; the General commands all officers and soldiers to pay strict obedience to the orders of the Continental Congress; that every unbecoming and pious observance of the [illegible] duties, they may incline the Lord and Giver of victory to prosper our arms.'

"From the Orderly Book, August 3d.—'That the troops may have an opportunity of attending public worship, as well as to take some rest after the great fatigue they have gone through, the [illegible] for Sunday, except at the ship yards, or on the special occasions, until further orders.'

"In a Circular from the Commander-in-chief to the brigadier generals, dated the 20th of May, 1777, are the following instructions:—'Let vice and immorality, of every kind, be discouraged as much as possible in the brigade; and as a chaplain is allowed to each regiment, see that the men regularly attend divine worship.'

"From the Orderly Book, Oct. 7th.—'The situation of the army frequently not admitting of the regular [illegible] of divine service, on Sundays, the [illegible] army are forthwith to meet together, [illegible] method of performing it at other [illegible] they will make known to the [illegible]

"[illegible] Dec. 17th, 1777, [illegible] being the day set [illegible] for public [illegible] and duty calling us devoutly to [illegible] acknowledgments to God [illegible] blessings he has granted us, [illegible] that the army remain in its [illegible] that the chaplains perform [illegible] their several corps and brigades [illegible] exhorts all officers and soldiers [illegible] attendance is not indispensably necessary, to attend with reverence the solemnities of the day."

The interruptions which sometimes occurred, preventing divine service being performed in camp, did not interfere with attention to the duty on the part of the Commander-in-chief. For one of his [illegible] Judge Harrison, has often been heard to say, that whenever the General could be [illegible] the Sabbath, he never failed [illegible] neighboring church, to join [illegible] devoutly worshipping the Great [illegible] done by him, we presume, [illegible] public worship in camp." p. [illegible]

[illegible] President of [illegible] says:

"[illegible] conduct continued to [illegible] same uniform and punctilious [illegible] which had always [illegible] during [illegible] eight years of his administration [illegible] pew in Christ Church of [illegible] Bishop White was [illegible] his ninetieth year.—[illegible] on Sunday, and [illegible] and yet his pew was seldom unoccupied on the Lord's day." p. 153, 154.

The author mentions "that he always said *grace* at table. On one occasion, from the force of habit, he performed this duty himself when a clergyman was present—an instance of indecorum very unusual with him. Being told, after the clergyman's departure, of the incivility, he expressed his regret at the oversight, but added, 'the reverend gentleman will at least be assured, that we are not entirely *graceless* at Mount Vernon.'"

So much for Washington's regular observance of the *public duties of religion.* There are also, a good many interesting facts illustrating his *habits of private devotion.*

Col. Temple, one of his aids-de-camp in the French war, our author informs us, has often been heard to say, "that on sudden and unexpected visits into Washington's marquee, he has more than once, found him on his knees at his devotions." p. 168.

Our readers will doubtless remember the anecdote—originally recorded, we believe, in that whimsical production, "Weem's Life of Washington," respecting the commander-in chief being accidentally discovered, by a Mr. Potts, at his private devotions in a secluded grove, near the memorable encampment of *Valley Forge.* We have always considered the story somewhat apocryphal. But our author quotes from a published letter written in 1832, by a Baptist minister near that place, which states that there was a man by the name of Devault-Beaver, then living on this spot, 80 years of age, who said he had heard this fact stated by Mr. Potts and his family. Our author adds, that Gen. Knox was also an accidental witness of the same thing, and was "fully apprized that *prayer* was the object of the Commander's frequent visit to the grove," and that the reason of his resorting there was, that his quarters in a log hut at that encampment were not such as allowed him proper privacy for such a duty.

The following extract will be read with interest.

"In the year 1820, a clergyman of this State, being in company with Major ———, a relative of Gen. Washington, had an accidental conversation with him on the subject of Christianity. The conversation was of a controversial nature in the [illegible] but some warmth of feeling, an effort was made to arrest the unprofitable discussion by an inquiry made of the Major, as to the religious opinions of his distinguished kinsman, the subject of these pages. This was done in part, as knowing his veneration for Washington, and for information too, as he had been Captain of the General's body guard, during a greater part of the war, and possessed the best opportunities of learning his views and habits.—In answer to the question, he observed, after hesitating for a moment, 'Gen. Washington was certainly a pious man, his opinions being in favor of religion, and his habits all of that character and description.' Being further interrogated as to his habits—he replied, that his uncle, he knew, was in the habit of praying in private—and with the animation of an old soldier, excited by professional recollections, rather than sympathy with the subject, he related the circumstances of the following occurrence: 'While encamped at ——— N. J., a soldier arrived one morning, about day-break, with despatches for the Commander-in-Chief, from a distant division of the army. As soon as his business was known, he was directed to me as Captain of the body guard, to whom he came forthwith, and giving me his papers, I repaired at once to the General's quarters. On my way to his room after reaching the house, I had to go along a narrow passage of some length. As I approached his door, it being nearly dark, I was arrested by the sound of a voice. I paused and listened for a moment, when I distinguished it as the General's voice, and in another moment found that he was engaged in audible prayer. As in his earnestness he had not heard my footsteps, or if he heard me did not choose to be interrupted, I retired to the front of the dwelling, till such time as I supposed him unengaged; when returning, and no longer hearing his voice, I knocked at the door, which being promptly opened, I delivered the despatches, received an answer, and dismissed the soldier." p. 160, 161.

We give only one more anecdote on this subject, which Mr. M'Guire vouches for as authentic, and which probably, as well as the foregoing, he owes the knowledge of to his relation to the family of Washington:

"During his residence in Philadelphia, as President of the United States, it was the habit of Washington, winter and summer, to retire to his study at a certain hour every night. He usually did so at nine o'clock—always having a lighted candle in his hand, and closing the door carefully after him. A youthful member of his household whose room was near the study, being just across the passage, observing this constant practice of the President, had his thoughts excited in reference to the cause of so uniform a custom. Accordingly on one occasion, in the indulgence of a juvenile curiosity, he looked into the room sometime after the President had gone in; and to his surprise, saw him upon his knees at a small table, with a candle and open Bible thereon." p. 168, 169.

Journal of Intelligence.

NOVEL TRIAL—SALE OF A WIFE.

The Annapolis Gazette of Thursday contains the report of a trial which took place before a Justice of the Peace of that city, last week, in which the plaintiff brought his action for five dollars, which he claimed to be due him as the purchase money for his wife, whom he had sold to the defendant.—[*American.*

"It appeared from disclosures, made on the trial, that sometime last week the plaintiff, Richard Kirby, sold his wife to the defendant, George Dunn, for five dollars. Nobody professed to know the motive that influenced Kirby to make the sale; it may have been the love of money, or the want of money, or it may have been solely to relieve himself from the burthens of matrimony; but certain it is that he did sell his wife for the before mentioned sum; and that too without so much as stipulating at the time, that she should be paid in gold or silver, and not *depreciated* Bank paper. Scarcely however was the bargain concluded, before Dunn, who is a married man, repented of having made it, and began to hum the old song, which runs

"'Sic a wife as Willie had,
I wad na gie a button for her.'

But it was too late, there was no backing out, he had consented to take her, and the husband had determined that he should have her. The plaintiff proffered Dunn a title to sale, and demanded the money, which Dunn refused to plank up, alleging as the reason that he was in *jest* when he agreed to buy. This excuse was not admitted by the husband, who discovering that *Dunn* was not to be *dunned* out of the cash, resolved on a resort to the law, which in some cases is found more efficacious than the arguments of individuals, no matter how persuasive the latter may be. His Honor, the Justice, pronounced judgment against *Kirby*, who was thus *curbed* in his attempt to saddle another man with his wife, and doomed to bear his burthen however grievous he may find it. He was somewhat disconcerted by the decision, and immediately went his way, it may be in quest of another purchaser. With Mr. *Dunn* it was quite different, his countenance brightened, and it was so evident that he was inwardly congratulating himself that he was not *done* over, that the impression of the spectators is, he will hereafter be cautious how he *jests* about serious matters.

The woman is said to be young and pretty.

YOUNG MEN.

ALWAYS HAVE AN OBJECT IN VIEW.

The highest object you CAN have, is to glorify God and enjoy him forever.

The next highest is, to honor thy father and thy mother.

The next is, to love thy neighbor as thyself.

The next, to serve thy country honestly and faithfully, in whatever station thou art called to fill.

And the next, to choose thee a wife in thy youth. But be careful in your choice. Do not marry a fool, unless you wish to beget for yourself trouble.

Remember, young men, always to have an object in view; and let your aim in life be elevated. This is the safe-guard of character, and the main-spring of excellence.

YOUNG LADIES,

Whenever you see young men spending their leisure hours at some sort of gaming, or other idle amusement, it is a sure sign they never will become *great* men. Shun them, girl—they will never make good husbands.

A beau, dressed out as some are, is like a cinnamon tree—the bark is worth more than the body. Such beaux, fops, and the whole pleasure-loving fraternity, are short-lived animals. They look pretty in the gay sunshine of summer; but, poor creatures, they cannot endure the approach of autumn and the old age of winter. They have their little hour of enjoyment, and that is the end of them.

When any person, though in the garb of a gentleman, addresses you in the language of fulsome flattery, you should recollect, young ladies, that there are men of prey, as well as beasts of prey.

Love, like the plague, is often communicated by clothing and money.

From the New York Sun, of July 12.

CANADA.

We spoke a day or two since, of the state of affairs in Canada. Before us now is a paper, the Kingston, U. C. Spectator, which contains a series of Resolutions passed on the 5th of July by a meeting of between 3,500 and 4,000 persons, held in St. Lawrence, market square, Montreal. It is fair to observe that this is the estimate of the Spectator, opposition, and that a meeting has been held by the loyalists far outnumbering that of the mal-[illegible] "condemns and solemnly protests against" certain resolutions respecting the affairs of the province introduced by the ministers and passed by the British Parliament. The measure is denounced as sanctioning a system of spoilation which may serve as a precedent not only for the invasion, but for the destruction of the rights and liberties of the British colonies. The 2d resolves that the confidence of the province in the British Parliament is annihilated, and that the Canadian people can expect neither redress of grievances, nor respect for their political immunities from the government of the united kingdom. The third, that it is the imperative duty of the Canadians to resist the violation of their acknowledged rights by all lawful means, and to refrain from having recourse to a body (Parliament,) which has declared itself determinedly hostile to their liberties. The fourth, that depending on their own energies, and on the sympathy of their neighbors on the American continent, it is their duty to prepare for the exigency, by rigid economy, and the advancement of education, agriculture, domestic manufactures and internal trade. The fifth, that when the revenues of the Province are pillaged to satisfy the rapacity of those who have always opposed the just wishes of the people, it is their duty to diminish the revenue by using home products and manufactures, and abstaining from the consumption of such as pay duties or are brought from beyond sea. The sixth, that people have a positive right to obtain luxuries and necessaries in the cheapest market, that when they waive this right it is with the express understanding that the revenue raised by duty shall be distributed by the consent of their own freely chosen representatives, and that whenever this contract is destroyed by the executive, or by any foreign authority, the people are repossessed of their natural rights and absolved from all moral obligation to contribute to such revenues. The seventh we quote entire.

"That next to the productions and manufactures of this province, a preference should be given to those of the United States of America, that can be procured without paying duties; and that it is an object of the greatest importance to us to cultivate more friendly relations with a powerful people, whose geographical position and political institutions tend to make them our natural allies, and upon whom we may rely for that sympathy that is now useless to expect elsewhere."

The eighth and last resolution condemns Lord Gosford "as a member of a Commission whose Reports are replete with falsehood, prejudice and ignorance." We Yankees in Canada, that word is the generic term for the whole nation—are too well accustomed to windy resolutions to put explicit faith in all the statements of a heated partisan, or in the representations and heroism of a public informal meeting, but the above are certainly revolutionary enough, as far as the letter goes.—With respect to the billing and cooing to uncle Sam, we "rather guess" that old gentleman will wait till he is asked, and not be in a very tremendous hurry even then. There are two sides to all questions—a right and a wrong in every one's choice, and advantages and disadvantages in all bargains.

North Carolina Coal.—We some time since, noticed the discovery of a bed of anthracite coal in Rockingham county, N. C.; that some one competent to judge, might test it, several specimens were sent to Professor Rodgers, of Virginia, now employed in making a geological survey of this State, who without hesitation pronounced it good anthracite. The bed of coal apparently covering a large space, is situated about twenty-five miles above Danville, in the immediate vicinity of the Dan. The river is navigable for batteaux of three or four tons burden, 50 miles above Danville.—*Ib.*

The Portland Courier was recently compelled to suspend publication in consequence of a libel suit, at the instance of the Hon. Mr. Smith, a member of Congress from Maine. The cause of the action was the re-publication in the Courier of an article from a New Hampshire paper stating that the Honorable gentleman had "gone by the board."

We are happy to learn through the Boston Atlas that our Portland contemporary has "re-appeared, very much improved in externals; and if we are to judge by the leading article in Monday's paper, with no diminution of courage or spirit. Mr. Francis Ormond Jonathan Smith may find, before he gets well rid of the business, that this meddling with the Liberty of the Press, is a dangerous undertaking. The attack upon the Courier, merely for copying an article from another paper, was of that peculiarly mean and cowardly kind, to be expected from such a sneaking poltroon as Smith.—He did not dare commence an action where he could not have a finger in packing the jury. We are happy to learn, that during its suspension, the Courier has received a large accession to its subscription list."

The result of the Maryland Congressional Election is, that four Administration men and four Whigs have been elected. The relative force of the parties is the same as last year. The majorities of the Administration party are, however, much smaller than formerly, indicating a slow increase of the Whigs.—*Petersburg Intelligencer.*

A Nashville correspondent of the Boston Atlas states, that Mr. Bailie Peyton, the able and intrepid representative from Tennessee in the last Congress, has positively retired from public life for the present. It is added that Mr. P. will probably remove to New Orleans this fall for the purpose of practising law. He will, however, spend his summers on his farm in Tennessee.

Lynchburg Virginian.

DECLARATION OF WAR BY BUENOS AYRES AGAINST PERU.

By the ship Brutus, Capt. Adams, we have Buenos Ayres papers to the 27th of May. The British Packet of that date contains a DECLARATION OF WAR by the Republic of Buenos Ayres against Peru, now under the Protection of Gen. Santa Cruz, who is also President of Bolivar. Chili declared war against Peru some time ago. So there are two against two; Chili and Buenos Ayres against Bolivar and Peru. All the Republics of South America are thus mingled in the strife, except the Banda Oriental, and the old Republic of Columbia, now divided into the three Republics of Equador, New Grenada and Venezuela. It will be difficult for these to avoid being drawn into the vortex, Equador particularly, which from its local position is most exposed. The Declaration is accompanied, in the Buenos Ayres papers, with a very long manifesto, setting forth the causes which in the opinion of the Government render the step necessary.

The Banda Oriental (capitul Monteviedo) is also in arms;—not against Peru, but against itself. Gen. Fructuoso Rivera, former President of the Republic, and who only a few months since was defeated in an insurrectionary attempt against the government, is again in motion, having collected a force on the frontiers of Brazil, with which he intends to march to Montevideo,—if he can. Preparations are making to give him a warm reception.

The Brazilian brig Eloisa has been seized at Buenos Ayres and confiscated, in consequence of being about to depart from that port, ostensibly for the Cape of Good Hope, but really for the West Coast of Africa, to engage in the Slave Trade.

The Cotton Crop.—The Mobile Chronicle of the 22d laments the prospects that the products of the industrious planters will be swept away by the ravages of worms and other insects. The Irwinton Herald says:

"Owing to the heat of the weather the cotton has suffered severely. And what has not been parched by the sun has been sadly ravaged by the grasshopper, bill bug, and numerous other insects, the enemy of the planter's prosperity. The probability of the crop proving short has had a light effect on the mind of purchasers, and induces holders of the last year's crop to remain firm. A sale was effected of a lot of from middling to fair, at 11 cents."

SPRING WHEAT.

The Baltimore American copies from papers in the interior of that State, paragraphs strongly recommending the sowing of *Spring Wheat*, as a means of getting rid of the extensive injury which has of late years befallen Fall-sown Wheat in passing the ordeal of the severe winter weather. The "Carrolltonian" speaks of a crop of Spring Wheat in that neighborhood, which has turned out to be a most luxuriant one, the stalks standing very thick upon the ground, and the heads large and well filled. "The seed was imported from Europe, and was sown the 1st of April. Thus in the space of less than four months a beautiful crop has sprung up and matured." The Caroline (Md.) Advocate likewise states that the experiments made with the Spring Wheat in that neighborhood, with the view of testing its adaptation to the soil and climate, have resulted most successfully—insomuch that many farmers have determined to reserve a portion of their Wheat land for Spring seeding.

Lynchburg Virginian.

WHEAT CROPS.

Kentucky.—The Paris, Ky., Citizen says: "We have conversed with a number of our farmers, upon the subject of our present Wheat crops, all of whom united in the opinion, that the crop is very good, and some spoke of it as excellent and surpassing any crop that we have had for several years past."

Maine.—It is estimated by an agricultural gentleman of Maine, that the product of wheat in that State this year, will be about 1,600,000 bushels, equal to 320,000 bbls. of flour. Last year Maine imported 150 bbls. flour, and this year she will probably have a considerable amount to export.

From the Cincinnati Gazette, of 25th July.

Ohio.—On the 8th day of July, fine sun shining weather commenced, in our Ohio Valley. It has continued ever since with a very slight interruption. Sunday afternoon, July 23d, we had a fine shower in Cincinnati. There were strong indications of wet weather in our northern horizon from about 3 o'clock, A. M. To-day, we have calm sun shine again. During the period noted, the heat has been moderate.

From our whole country, we have most favorable reports of crops. The harvest has been saved to great advantage.

Alabama.—The Irwinton (Ala.) Herald of the 18th, says: "The prospects of our farmers for grain are flattering, notwithstanding the unprecedented drought, which yesterday, for the first time in two weeks, was relieved by a shower of rain.—The corn crop will be abundant, a majority of those who last year grew cotton having this season devoted themselves to the culture of the former article.—Owing to the heat of the weather, the cotton has suffered severely, and what has not been parched by the sun has been sadly ravaged by the grasshopper, bill bug, and numerous other insects, the enemy of the planter's prosperity."

New-York.—The Rochester Daily Advertiser asks—"Whenever had any people greater cause for rejoicing with reference to the harvest, than that with which Western N. York is now blessed? Imagination could not fancy any condition of weather more favorable than that which has been realized during the last ten weeks. The rains falling often enough, and not too heavily at once—the temperature just right for wheat, potatoes, and almost every thing in the farming line, excepting corn, for which there is chance enough yet in the warm weather of August—all combined to bestow upon the country a most luxuriant vegetation. The weather has been excellent for haying, and the crop of that article promises full supplies at fair prices to those who may have cattle to fodder through the next winter storms."

FROM FLORIDA.

By the schooner *Motion*, Capt. WILLEY, arrived yesterday, we have received the Jacksonville Courier of the 27th ult. from which we copy the following:

JACKSONVILLE, July 27.

Our pine woods have been on fire in several quarters in this vicinity, for some days past. We saw them blazing on either hand in coming up the river, a week since; and we now learn that the country south and east of Julington creek, known as New Switzerland, has been put under contribution by the devouring element, for a considerable distance, in either direction. The buildings at the plantation of the late Mr. Motte, together with the fences at Mr. Loring's place, are burnt, we are told, to the ground. The buildings at Col. Hallows' plantation, and those also at Dr. Simmons', are said to have had a narrow escape, the fire staying itself within a short distance only of those places. To persons hunting in these woods, or possibly to runaway negroes, we are indebted for this addition, by means of fire, to the good work begun the last year, about this time, by our Indian friends.

The Coming Campaign.—Six companies of mounted men have recently been mustered into the service of the United States, in this place, to be held in readiness for the operations of the ensuing campaign; and subject, in the mean time, to such duties as circumstances may require. This regiment is placed under command of our gallant fellow citizen, Col. John Warren, whose distinguished military services in our protracted Seminole war, have won for him a repute worthy of the name he bears.—*Courier.*

From Washington.—Letters from good authority assure us that there is great perplexity in Washington among the powers that be. The broad differences of opinion between the Benton and the Rives faction of that party, puzzle Mr. Van Buren as to the course it is proper to pursue. The Globe is clearly drifting hitherward and thitherward, without pilot, rudder, or sail. Col. Benton, it is believed, will insist upon his Humbug, and Rives, Tallmadge & Co. will as resolutely oppose it. The propositions of Mr. Van Buren to Congress will depend something upon the result of the elections in Maryland, and much upon the result in North Carolina, Indiana and Tennessee. The most favorable document which has appeared in Washington for a long while, was the 700 document of Tammany Hall. It has affrighted the Kitchen Cabinet & Co. into a momentary submission, the continuance of which depends upon the coming elections, the 700 to be denounced if the Whigs are beaten, and to be adopted if they succeed. Both the Cabinets are yet pregnant with the embryo project of a Treasury Bank. Poinsett and Forsyth, it is believed, push for a Bank such as Washington and Madison made. Woodbury, Butler, Kendall & Co. are for more experiments; but the fact is, there is not a man among them that knows what to do. They are all now hanging upon Providence, praying Providence to drag them from the ditch into which they tumbled themselves.—*N. Y. Express.*

We learn that some little damage was sustained at Major McKay's plantation, "Magnolia," a few miles south of this, during the thunder storm on Friday evening, the 21st. Those who were present state that the sky was perfectly clear over head at the time, a small speck to the South being alone observable. Major McKay's dwelling house stood between the kitchen on one hand, and a dead tree on the other. The lightning struck the tree, and passing without injury over the dwelling house; shattered the gable end of the kitched, a number of the boards of which were also knocked off, and some negroes who were it in stunned, though not otherwise injured.

Vice President of Texas.—Gen. M. B. Lamar, Vice-President of the Republic of Texas, arrived in Macon, on Friday last. He was escorted into the city by the Bibb Cavalry and Macon Volunteers, where he was received with such demonstrations of respect as patriots might approve and freemen tender.

He delivered an address to the citizens at the Methodist Church, relative to the condition of Texas, &c.; after which, a handsome collation was prepared for him at the Washington Hall in which the military and citizens participated.

Gen. Lamar is a native Georgian, distinguished for every quality that adorns the gentleman and the soldier.—*Georgia Journal.*

—FIAT JUSTITIA-RUAT CŒLUM—

THE CAROLINIAN.

SALISBURY:

Friday Evening::August 11, 1837.

ELECTIONS.

The election for a Clerk of the County and Superior Courts, for a member of the General Assembly in place of Mr. Clement resigned, and for a member of Congress, took place in this county yesterday. We have not received full returns of the vote in the whole county, but there being no serious opposition, the following gentlemen are no doubt elected, viz:

County Court Clerk.—John Giles, Esq.
Superior Court Clerk.—Col. Henry Giles.
Legislature.—Dr. James F. Martin.
Congress.—Hon. Abram Rencher.

Good Beginning.—The Whigs in the Edgecomb District have done nobly: the election for a member of Congress, took place in that District on Thursday, the 27th ultimo, and resulted as follows:

	Stanly, (Whig.)	Wilson, (Van.)
Pitt county,	654	451
Beaufort,	866	317
Washington,	344	61
Hyde,	486	126
Edgecomb,	78	1,167
Total,	2,430	2,122
	2,122	
Stanly's majority,	308	

In Tyrrell, the other county composing this District, the election took place yesterday. In this county, at the last election, Pettigrew, (*whig,*) received all the votes but two or three; so Stanly's election is rendered certain. This is truly a *good* beginning, and opens some prospect of an end to the reign of demagogueism in this State.

The election took place in the Craven District on Thursday the 2d inst., and in the Halifax on Friday the 3d. We have great hopes that in both these Districts the Whigs have triumphed.

The prospect brightens!—Since writing the above we have received the Raleigh Register, which contains the following cheering news from the Newbern District:

We received on Saturday night, returns from a portion of the fourth Congressional District, which gave in August last, the largest Van Buren majority for Governor of any in the State; and from the change which has been effected in the counties heard from, we have every reason to believe, that Mr. Shepard, the Whig Candidate, is elected by a considerable majority. We have received correct information from Wayne, Johnston and Lenoir. The latter gave a greatly diminished Van Buren majority. Wayne, which last year, gave the Van Buren Candidate for Governor 536 majority, has given to Mr. Shepard a majority of 16! In Johnston there has likewise been a glorious change. At the election for Governor, this county gave the Van Buren Candidate 308 majority—it has now given the Whig Candidate for Congress a majority of 269! Neither has the town of Newbern been behind hand in the work of regeneration. Last year it gave a majority of 26 against the Whigs; and it has now given their Candidate 113 majority! The remainder of Craven, Carteret, Jones and Greene, are yet to be heard from; and in but one of them is a majority calculated upon by the Van Buren party. So we may confidently anticipate a large majority for Mr. Shepard; and congratulating the Whigs of Craven District, *proclaim the victory theirs.*

Congressional Election.—We may now safely calculate upon the election of the following Whig members of Congress from this State, viz:

Third District.—Mr. Stanley.
Fourth District.—Mr. Shepard.
Tenth District.—Mr. Rencher.
Twelfth District.—Mr. Graham, (no opposition.)
Thirteenth District.—Mr. Williams, (do.)

And in the Stokes, Orange, and Halifax Districts, we have strong hopes that the Whig candidates have succeeded, which will give the Whigs *eight* members in the next Congress, to *five* of their opponents.

Great News from Mississippi.—The Election in Mississippi for two members of Congress took place about the 1st of this month. We have only heard from the Town of Columbus. The Columbus Argus thus announces the victory in that Town:

WHIG VICTORY.

ACEE AND PRENTISS TRIUMPHANT!!

Notwithstanding the exertions of the Van Burenites, Acee and Prentiss have gained the day in this precinct. This is a glorious triumph; and if the other portions of the State have done as well, Mississippi is regenerated.

Nothing was left undone to defeat the Whig candidates, but it was of no avail. The people of Columbus are *sick* of Van Burenism.

This is the first victory the Whigs ever gained in this town.

Prentiss	300	Gholson	292
Acee	294	Claiborne	289
	59		581

Since the above was in type, we have received through the Mobile Chronicle, the following additional cheering news from Mississippi:

"We have learned the result of the vote in Adams county, Mississippi, for members of Congress. It shows a Whig increase of 154 votes since the last election. The prospects of the Whig candidates are said to be of the most cheering character throughout the State. The Natchez Courier says "No news has been received from any of the adjacent counties in full. The returns from various precincts in the counties of Hinds, Jefferson and Claiborne, give Whig majorities of between two and three to one. The State must be safe."

The vote in Adams county stood:

Prentiss,	(Whig)	577
Acee,	(do)	556
Claiborn,	(V. B.)	210
Gholson,	(do)	187

In Alabama a spirited contest is going on for Governor. Mr. S. W. Oliver is the Whig candidate, and A. P. Bagby, Van. The Mobile Chronicle of July 29, says:

"Our Correspondents in the country assure us, that Oliver will get a majority in Monroe, a large one in Wilcox, and a tremendous one in Dallas. This is on the authority of men extensively acquainted with the public sentiment of those counties. We can only be defeated by the apathy and indifference of the Whigs, which is remarkable and unpardonable in many districts. We hope however, to hear of their being awakened to a proper interest and activity by the day of election."

In our to-day's paper will be found many indications of public sentiment.

ARMY OF TEXAS.

We are gratified to see, by a late No. of the official journal of the Texian Government, that the President of that Republic has appointed our fellow-citizen and townsman, Dr. Ashbel Smith, Surgeon General of the Texian Army. A better appointment could not have been made. As a Surgeon and Physician, Dr. Smith has few superiors in this or any other country; and his qualities as a scholar and gentleman, will always entitle him to rank with the most distinguished men in any Government. We feel a pride in casting our eyes towards Texas, where North Carolinians occupy among the highest places of honor in that promising Republic—Gen. J. Pinckney Henderson, Minister to England; Gen. Memucan Hunt, Minister to the United States, and Dr. Ashbel Smith, Surgeon General of the Army.

TEXAS—F-LYING REPORTS.

We see that several of the papers in this State, and elsewhere, have copied and improved upon the false reports, started by the anti-Texas papers North and South, that the Government of Texas is about tumbling to the ground in consequence of dissensions and jealousies among its principal officers. It is stated in a paper we now have before us, that President Houston is shortly and certainly to be impeached for mal-conduct in office—another predicts confidently, that these dissensions will prove the downfall of the Texian Government, and that the Mexican soldiers, will soon overrun and revel in, that Eden of liberty, &c. If these Editors wish to deal in the marvellous, let them keep publishing such foolish stories, adding to them as they go;—but the object of the press should be to publish the truth. We have been informed, very recently, by a gentleman high in authority in Texas, that nothing like the reported jealousies and rivalries exist among the officers of that Government, but that all is harmony and unity of action—and that their sole desire seems to be the defence of their liberty and independence—the spread of liberal principles, and the prosperity of the country. So faint is the prospect of an invasion of that country by Mexico, that the Texian Army has been disbanded, and the soldiers returned to their homes to enjoy the sweets of their dear bought liberty. The prospect of the growing crops, too, in Texas, is said to be most flattering, and in short, every thing there now bears the aspect of harmony, peace, and plenty—compared with these HAPPY and FREE United States.

Mr. Calhoun—Noble Sentiments.—Suppose every member of the next Congress should go to Washington determined to act upon the principles laid down by Mr. Calhoun in the following letter, and were to *carry out* their determination: What a glorious era would open upon our country. How high and noble are such sentiments:—How few the men *now* in our national councils, who, like Mr. Calhoun, are capable of reducing them to *practice*. It is a letter written by Mr. Calhoun to a gentleman in New York:

"Pendleton, S. C., June 16, 1837.

"Let us do our duty firmly, maintaining kind relations with all, except those who have much abused their power, and show much more solicitude to redeem the country than to advance ourselves. The crisis is too great and dangerous for a display of ambitious feelings. This is the course for the patriot—the man who cares more for his country than for himself. * * *

JOHN C. CALHOUN."

North-Eastern Boundary.—This subject is about to produce serious results, if we are to place reliance in the statements of the Maine papers, and the orders of the commanders of the Maine militia. The General Government has procrastinated so long in regard to the settlement of our Northern Boundary line with Great Britain, that the authorities of Maine and New Brunswick, seem to be disposed to take the matter into their own hands. The British authorities of New Brunswick some time since, seized and imprisoned the Sheriff of one of the Counties of Maine, while in the discharge of his official duty; and the Lieut. Governor of Maine has issued an order for the "first Battalion of Charlotte county militia" to be ready for duty at a moment's warning. We hope that Congress will settle this question at an early day of the next session, and prevent the shedding of blood.

The New-York Express announces the arrival of Major Jack Downing in that city from Europe. He came over in the "Two Pollies," which vessel was wrecked on the coast of Rockaway, which accounts for his long absence. The Express hints that the Major's letters will hereafter appear in that paper.

More Troops for the Florida War.—We learn, by the New Orleans *Picayune*, that the Governor of Louisiana has been called upon by the General Government for a regiment of troops, to go into the Florida campaign early the ensuing fall. The Picayune says: "Patriotism, to fight Indians, has ceased to be a virtue, and we very much doubt if there will be found a single volunteer for this service when the regiments of the State militia are paraded to raise the required number. Drafted men, and such only, will the new troops be.—Baffled and defeated, bamboozled and discouraged, as our gallant volunteers for the Florida service have been, there is no probability that an eagerness to fill the order will be manifested by any of our population. The hardships of a "Florida campaign" are beyond conception; and those who are called upon to take another winter's drive after the Seminoles, will go with heavy hearts and spirits. Where is the U. S. army? The country has supported this body of men for many years in ease and splendor, and we think Florida has some claim for their services."

The Expunger again.—"The General Assembly of Missouri adopted in February last, a string of resolutions bespattering with nauseous praise, the great expunger, Mr. Humbug Benton, for his agency in violating the legislative records of the United States Senate. These resolutions are jejune and contemptible enough in style to have proceeded from the pen of Benton himself. The frantic feebleness and impotent assertion, by which they are characterized, remind us of the inanimaties of the bombastic brawler, who "set that ball in motion." But the most impudent part of these resolutions is the direction, that "*a copy of them be sent to the Governor of each State in the Union.*" With what propriety do the General Assembly of Missouri presume to transmit a partizan paper, got up for the glorification of an individual, to the Governors of Whig States? This is a little too insulting. We trust that the Governor of Massachusetts, should he receive such a communication, will lay it before our Legislature, that they may express such an opinion of its character and merits, as will protect us from similar missiles, and warn the Tories of Missouri against the infliction of similar nuisances upon their neighbors."

The above is from the Boston Atlas. We hope that if the Governor of this State receives a copy of these Missouri Resolutions, he will not lay them before the Legislature, but send them to Chapel Hill, to be placed on record with the history of a certain transaction, which happened at the University while Mr. Benton was there, and in which he bore a very conspicuous part. This would be the most appropriate place for such Resolutions.

An Example for Farmers.—We accosted a very respectable and wealthy farmer of our County on the day of election, to know why we had seen him so seldom in Town latterly, when some time since we met him almost every day. He answered us very mildly and seriously, that "he had two plantations to attend to, ten or fifteen miles apart, and that he has this summer been attending to the operations on both himself, *having dispensed with the services of his overseer and appropriated his salary to pay the Editors of the seven newspapers which he takes.*" Now we are informed that this same enterprizing and liberal farmer has this year a more promising crop than he ever had before, and decidedly the most promising in his section of the country. Would that every farmer would see their own interest and do likewise.

New Post-Office.—A new Post-Office has been established at Davidson College, in Mecklenburg county, called Davidson College, and James Davidson appointed Postmaster: Also, a Post-office in Cabarrus county, called Bost's mill, and Simon Bost appointed Postmaster.

Look here, ye Merchants and Business men!—All Merchants and Business men, who commence business for the purpose of making money, as is the case, we presume; with some at least, would do well to consider the following, and act upon the hint: we fully credit the statement, and believe that any person who will make a similar experiment, will experience similar results:

The New York *Morning News* says:—"A wealthy merchant of that city, who has given more advertising to the press than any other in the city, once told the editor of that paper that he commenced business with a determination to expend, in advertising, all his profits for the first two years, but that he soon found it impossible to do so. The faster he paid it out the more he receives, and could he have monopolized all the advertising columns of all the papers in the city, he would have been repaid fourfold."

From the Charlotte Journal.

Our County Court being in session last week, when the melancholy intelligence of the death of Mr. Smith was received, the following proceedings were had, (which were deferred by request until this week.)

Charlotte, N. C., July 26, 1837.

Intelligence having been received of the death of *Franklin L. Smith*, Esq., at Coffeesville, Mississippi, on the 6th instant, and the Members and Officers of the Court and Bar, of which he was lately a member being now in session and desirous to render their tribute of respect to his memory, and join in the general regret with which the melancholy information has been received by all his late fellow-citizens, the following proceedings were had in token of their regard for the deceased:

Upon motion of Mr. Giles, the Court adjourned.

Mr. Burton was requested to take the Chair, and Mr. Braly Oates to act as Secretary.

Mr. Osborne then addressed the meeting in a deserved and affecting eulogium on the life and character of the deceased.

Mr. Alexander then presented the following resolutions, which were seconded by Mr. Barringer, and unanimously responded to by the meeting, viz:

Resolved, That this Court and the members of the Bar, have heard with feelings of unmingled regret, of the death of their late brother and associate, F. L. Smith, Esq., and that we sympathize in the sorrows of his family, relations and friends in this afflicting dispensation and bereavement.

Resolved, That in his death, we have lost one of our most endeared companions—the profession has been deprived of one of its brightest ornaments, and society of one of its most useful members.

Resolved, That we will ever remember the purity of life and the elevation of genius which adorned our late friend and brother—the social virtues and elegant attainments which distinguished him as the scholar, the gentleman, the eloquent advocate, the pure friend and honest man.

Resolved, That in honor of his memory, we will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to his bereaved wife and mother, as an humble testimony of our condolence in a loss for which no human power can make them adequate recompense, or give them consolation.

On motion, ordered that the foregoing proceedings be published in the Charlotte and Salisbury papers, and that other papers in the State be requested to publish the same.

A. M. BURTON, *Chairman.*

B. Oates, *Secretary.*

Superior Courts.—The Judges have made the following arrangement, for the ridings of the Circuits, this Fall:

Edenton Circuit	- -	Pearson,
Newbern "	- - -	Dick,
Raleigh "	- - -	Saunders,*
Wilmington "	- - -	Bailey,
Hillsboro' "	- - -	Nash,*
Salisbury "	- - -	Toomer,
Mountains "	- - -	Settle.

* We understand that Judges Nash and Saunders have exchanged Circuits—so that Judge Nash will ride the Raleigh, and Judge Saunders the Hillsboro' Circuit.

Table of Contents of Farmers' Register, No. 4, Vol. V.

Original Communications.—On manuring; On the general want of economy in our farming; Statement of the products of suckers left on corn; A mare's twins of different races.—Marsh lands on the Chesapeake; Items of economy; Notice of the farming of J. F. Edmunds, in Charlotte; On the benefit and profit of using oyster-shell lime; On buckwheat as a green manure; The true principles of agricultural and national prosperity concisely stated; Remarks suggested by a visit to Warren County; Kyan's process for preventing dry rot. On preserving the timber of railways, by the use of corrosive sublimate; Marling.—The four-shift system; On the use of real signatures to agricultural communications; The identity of "animalized carbon," with a preparation of human excrements; Prospects of crops in S. Carolina. The currency; Remarks on the Agricultural Survey of Massachusetts; Experiments to test the propriety of gathering corn-fodder recommended; Explanation of a mistake; State of crops; Monthly commercial report.

Selections.—Miscellaneous manures—clay—sand—pond—river and sea mud; Remarks on manures in general—putrescent, mineral, and miscellaneous; On the past and present state of horses; New method of propagating apple trees; Deepest mine in Great Britain; Extraordinary speed of a steam carriage; Method of destroying wolves and crows; New method of propagating apple trees; On artificial grasses; Sure and cheap way to destroy rats; Avery's "Rotary Steam Engine;" *Poudrette*—French mode of preparing it—its value in France, &c.; *Urate*, or manure from urine; Extract from an agricultural tour, in western N. Y.; Cellars; Habits of the salmon; The wire worm; Utility of lime in preserving fence posts; Mullein, a safeguard against mice; Import of foreign wheat into the city of New York; Another electro-magnetic machine; On smut, canker, and rust or mildew in corn, with the causes and remedies; Sugar from Indian corn; Italian mode of excluding flies from birds; Introduction of American pea bugs into Europe; Lance's "animalized carbon;" On bone manure; To naturalists; Effects of sea water on iron; Spontaneous combustion; Laburnum seed.

The Business Convention, composed of delegates from all parts of the Union, commenced its session yesterday, at the State House in Philadelphia. The United States Gazette says of it—

"The list of delegates, so far as they have come to our knowledge, contains names generally known, names of men remarkable rather for business than politics; and we heartily trust that their deliberations will be productive of permanent benefit to themselves and the communities which they represent—but should they fail entirely in their attempts to aid business by their resolutions and recommendations, they will find that their convention will, from the association of business men from different portions of the Union, be productive of more personal and general advantages of which they had ever thought—intercourse among such men is always productive of good, and we hence confidently predict most important benefits from this Convention."

DEPARTED THIS LIFE,

On Sunday morning, the 3d instant of Pulmonary Consumption, Miss MIRA A. DAVENPORT, eldest daughter of Col. William Davenport, of Wilkes county, N. C.

If amiability of disposition, blandness of manners and sincerity in professions of friendship, constitute a claim to affectionate regard and remembrance, then will the young lady whose untimely disease this notice is intended to record long be remembered by the numerous circle of friends and acquaintances, who sincerely deplore her loss. Her immediate relations however, may in truth apply to themselves the consolation, that their loss is her unspeakable gain.—*Communicated.*

In this county, on the 27th ult., after an illness of about three months, Mr. HERMAN FISHER, in the sixty-first year of his age. His pain was acute and almost incessant, which he bore with much Christian fortitude. He died in full confidence of the promise—"Blessed are the dead, that die in the Lord."—*Comm.*

Commission Business.

THE Subscriber continues the Receiving and Forwarding Business in Georgetown, South Carolina.

E. WATERMAN.

—REFERENCES—

SPRAGUE, ROBINSON & CO., N. York.
LEWIS & ROBINSON, Charleston, S. C.
JAMES WRIGHT, Cheraw, S. C.
H. B. WILLIAMS, Charlotte, N. C.
JOHN MURPHY, Salisbury, N. C.

Georgetown, Aug. 11, 1837. 2wp.

MISPLACED.

A SMALL Seal-skin **Trunk**, which came by the southern Stage and was deposited at the Salisbury Hotel. The owner can have it on application and paying for this advertisement.

August 11, 1837. tf—

Temperance Meeting.

THE Rowan County Temperance Society will meet on Friday the 18th inst., at Unity.—There will be several addresses. It is requested that the members attend promptly.

WANTED,

A HANDSOME, active, smart black or yellow **Girl** from the age of ten to fifteen years, for which a fair price, *in Cash*, will be given.—Apply at this Office.

To the Unfortunate,

Who are afflicted with Obstinate Diseases, such as Dyspepsia, Dropsical Symptoms, dregs of Bilious and other Fevers, and a variety of other complaints, for which application is generally made to Mineral Waters:

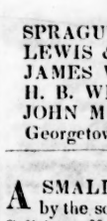
THE Subscriber has lately purchased the **Mineral Springs**, formerly known by the name of Beard's Springs, about three miles west of Ewing's ford, on the south fork of the Catawba River, and about 4 miles from the Church called Ashley. The remarkable virtues of this water have been well tested, many years ago by visitants, who have experienced the result of a variety of MINERAL WATERS, and have pronounced emphatically, the superiority of relief from the use of this WATER. The most eminent physicians of this country have tested this WATER, and have deliberately pronounced it superior to any MINERAL WATER within their knowledge.

The Subscriber has been making every exertion in his power to render this watering place as comfortable as his circumstances of haste would permit. Due industry will be used to render comfortable, those who may favor the Springs with their company. WILLIS REEVES.

August 11, 1837. 9—3w

Head-Quarters.

Salisbury, August 10th, 1837.



THE COMMISSIONED OFFICERS of the **53rd** Regiment of N. Carolina Militia are hereby commanded to appear at the Courthouse in Salisbury, *on Saturday, the 2nd day of September next, at 10 o'clock, A. M.*, equipt according to law for Drill.

By Order.

D. R. LINN, Col. Com.
J. M. Brown, Adjt.

Aug. 11. tm

ATTENTION!

ALL persons having in their possession any of the United States MUSKETS formerly deposited in Salisbury for the use of the 'Salisbury Blues,' are hereby requested to deposite the with Capt. Geo. M. Weant, in Salisbury, on or before the 1st day of September next. By Order of the Adjutant-General. D. R. LINN.

Aug. 11, 1837. tls

STRAY MARE.

STRAYED from the Subscriber's plantation, about ten miles northwest of Salisbury, in Rowan county, on the 29th July, a Bay mare, 12 years old last Spring, with a star, or white spot in the forehead. Said mare was raised in Randolph county, and I am induced to believe she will make for some part of that county. Any information will be thankfully received, or if delivered to me, the deliverer shall be liberally rewarded.

WM. TROTT.

August 11, 1837. 8—1w

Three or four hundred bales of cotton were sold in our market during the past week, at prices varying from 7 to 9¾ cents.

Beef and other fresh meats are very scarce. Hardly any is brought to market. A person undertaking to supply the market regularly might make a profitable business of it.—*Cheraw Gazette of August 9.*

NORTH CAROLINA State Lottery,

For the benefit of the SALISBURY ACADEMY.

CLASS No. 15, FOR 1837.

To be Drawn at CONCORD, Cabarrus County, N. C.

On Thursday, August 17, 1837.

75 Number Lottery:—*14 Drawn Ballots.*

Stevenson & Points, Managers.

SCHEME:

CAPITAL PRIZE 10,000!

1 Prize of	3,000	
1 Prize of	2,000	
6 Prizes of	1,000	
10 Prizes of	400	
15 Prizes of	200	
30 Prizes of	100	
Also many other Prizes of $80, $70, $60, &c. &c.		
18,040 Prizes amounting to		$105,860
Whole Tickets	$4	
Halves	$2 00	
Quarters	$1 00	

A Certificate for a Package 25 Whole Tickets will cost $52 40
" " Half do 26 20
" Quarter do 13 10

To be had in the greatest variety of numbers, either by the Package or single Ticket, of

WHEELER & BURNS,
Salisbury, N. C.

August 11, 1837.

Come and Buy LAND.

OFFERED FOR SALE,

A Tract containing 800 acres, or more,

WITH improvements not inferior to any between the Yadkin and Catawba, in one Tract. **115** Acres in another—**52** or more in another, all close together;—and **TWO SMALL TRACTS** in Iredell, a few miles above Statesville. Undoubted titles will be made by the proper persons. Apply soon to A. W. Brandon, or to the subscriber, for terms. JOHN SCOTT.

P. S. All kinds of property that is in the possession of the subscriber can be bought at a low price. J. S.

May 20, 1837. 50tf

On the first day of Nov., 1837, and from day to day until all is sold,—will be put up at Public Sale, at the Subscriber's house, all kinds of property usually found in a house or kitchen. Also, all the lands above advertised for sale,—with stock of all kinds commonly on farms,—at a credit made known at the time of Sale. JNO. SCOTT.

Lockland, Rowan co., Aug. 11, 1837. ts

General Newspaper Agency.

THE undersigned, late Editor and Proprietor of the Augusta Chronicle, having the extensive business of that establishment to close, and conscious from long experience, how much such a facility is needed, at least by the *Press*, is disposed to connect with it a *General Agency* for the collection of *Newspaper* and other *Debts*, in this and the neighboring Southern States, and will travel almost continually to present them himself. Should the business offered be sufficient, the agency will be made a *permanent* one—and while his long connection with the *Press* and consequent knowledge of its peculiar requisitions and benefits from such an Agency, and his extensive personal acquaintance with the localities and people of the country, afford peculiar facilities for the performance of its duties, he trusts that suitable enquiries will leave no doubt of his prompt and faithful attention to business.

A. H. PEMBERTON.

Mr. Pemberton will on Monday next, commence a trip through Barnwell and Beaufort Districts, to Savannah—thence, through Bryan, Liberty, McIntosh, Glynn, and Camden counties, and back, through Wayne, &c. to Savannah; and then, through Effingham, Scriven, Burke, Jefferson, Washington, and Warren, to Augusta. After which, he will travel through most of the neighboring districts of South Carolina, and the middle and upper counties of Georgia; and the States of Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, N. Carolina, Virginia, &c.

He will receive, for collection, claims of any kind. Terms as follows:

Newspaper accounts, &c., (including those of periodicals,) when made out each separately, 12½ per cent.; when to be made out by him from general lists forwarded by mail, &c. 15 per cent. *New Subscribers*, with payment in advance 25 per cent; without payment in advance, 12½ per cent. He has been offered more in some instances, but cannot consent to take more from one than another, or than he himself would willingly *pay*, and now fixes on these rates as those he has *paid*, and as being as low as can be afforded, or as he has ever known paid—trusting for remuneration, more to the probable extent of business he may receive, than to the rates themselves; together with the consideration of travelling for his health, and to collect for himself.

Mercantile accounts, 5 per cent, more or less, according to amount, &c.

Remittances will be made according to instruction, and at the risk of those to whom they are addressed—he furnishing the Postmaster's certificate of the amount, deposit, and description of money, whenever a miscarriage occurs. When left to his discretion, as often as circumstances, amount collected, safety, economy, &c., may seem to justify, and checks, drafts, or suitable notes, in size, currency, where sent, &c., can be obtained—and at the risk of those addressed, as before stated.

Communications addressed to him in this city, will be immediately forwarded to him when absent.

Reference—to any one who knows him; and there are few who do not in this city or section.

He is now agent for the following Newspapers and Periodicals, and authorized to receive subscriptions or payments therefor:

Chronicle and Sentinel, Augusta.
Constitutionalist, do.
Southern Med. and Surgical Journal, do.
Georgian, Savannah,
Mercury, Charleston,
Southern Patriot, do.
Southern Literary Journal, do.
Southern Agriculturist, do.
Western Carolinian, Salisbury, N. C.
Farmer's Register, Petersburg, Va.
Southern Literary Messenger, Richmond, Va.
Merchant, Baltimore,
Reformer, Washington City.
Southern Review, do.
Augusta, June 24.

☞ Publishers of Newspapers, &c., who may think proper to engage his services, will please publish the above.

Poetic [illegible]

[illegible]" [illegible]

[illegible] Cadmus.

[illegible]G FOR 1837.

[illegible] doth rock,
[illegible]'s power.—
[illegible] rock,
[illegible]-weary hair.

[illegible]'chant' arms suspended lie,
[illegible] their specie yield—
[illegible] gayly we ply,
[illegible] the field.

While [illegible] brows, and faces pale,
Like sceptres fill the town—
We mind our toils with looks so hale,
'Twould ill befit the frown.

[illegible] squires, and doctors all
[illegible] fields for their fees—
[illegible]'s creditors [illegible] and all,
The farmer [illegible]

Not [illegible] that which sluggards love,
The sweat of brow will show;
And rest of mind! 'tis this we prove,
[illegible] of this we know.

[illegible]?
Our lands [illegible] their crop;
We shall not starve! and what's still more,
May cheer the sufferer's hope!

With "food and raiment" we're content,
And if God smiles, they're ours—
For both through fields and flocks are sent,
With honey from the flowers.

So thanks to him who gave our hands,
And makes us lucky now—
From those who [illegible] on empty hands,
Or 'neath misfortune bow.

CLEMENTINA.

The Salisbury Female Seminary,

WILL BE RE-OPENED ON THE

First Tuesday in October,

[illegible] HUTCHISON, pledges herself to promote, by every means in her power, the moral, intellectual, and personal improvement of all the [illegible] committed to her charge.

It affords her pleasure to be able to inform her friends and the public in general, that several highly respectable families are willing to receive her Pupils as boarders, under whose care, she is persuaded, they will receive the kindest attention; and that Col. [illegible] (in whose family she expects, by leave of Providence, to spend the ensuing [illegible] year) will be prepared to accommodate in a very comfortable manner, all those Pupils whose parents and guardians may wish to place them under her immediate supervision.

August 4, 1837. 8:4w

[illegible] almost every variety of [illegible] disorders of the Stomach, Bowels, Liver and Spleen; such as heart-burn, acid eructations, nausea, head ach, pain and distention of the stomach and bowels, incipient diarrhea, colic, flatulence, habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, sick head-ache, [illegible] sickness, &c. &c. They are a safe and comfortable aperient for Females during Pregnancy and subsequent confinement, relieving sickness at the stomach, head-ach, heart burn and many of the incidental nervous affections. Literary men, Students and most other persons of sedentary habits, find them very convenient. Those, who indulge too freely in the pleasures of the Table, find speedy relief from the sense of oppression and distention which follow, by taking the Pills. As a *Dinner Pill* they are invaluable. Those who are drinking Mineral Waters and particularly those from Southern climates and Ague and Fever districts, will find them a valuable adjunct. Those [illegible] exposed to the vicissitudes of weather, on [illegible] journeys, can take them at all times with perfect safety. In full doses, they are a highly effectual and safe Anti-Bilious Medicine.—They seldom or never produce sickness at the stomach or griping.

Their efficacy is strongly attested by Certificates from the following gentlemen, viz: Bishop Ives, [illegible], Rev. G. W. Freeman, Rev. [illegible], Rev. [illegible] Lasbill, Hon. Henry Potter, [illegible], Hon. Richard Hines, Thos. [illegible], Professor Anderson, Wm. Hill, [illegible], Wm. S. Mason, Esq., [illegible].

FRESH PATENT DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

JUST received, and for sale at THIS OFFICE, the following [illegible] Patent Drugs and Medicines, viz:

☞ **MONTAGUE'S BALM;** ☜
AN INDIAN CURE *for* TOOTH-ACHE.

THE established reputation and constantly increasing demand for this effectual remedy of pain and preservative of the Teeth, has induced the subscriber to offer it to the American Public. Arrangements have been made to supply agents in all the principal cities and towns of the U. States, so as to place it within the reach of those suffering, and likely to suffer, with the most harrassing of all aches, (tooth-ache.) When applied according to directions given on the bottle, it has never failed to afford immediate and permanent relief.—It also arrests the decay in defective teeth and relieves that soreness which so frequently renders a strong tooth useless.

The application and remedy are simple, innocent, and not [illegible], and the large number of persons, in various sections of the country, that have already experienced such delightful and salutary benefits from the use of the Balm, are ready to bear (for the public good) their testimony to its unrivalled qualities.

It is an Indian remedy, obtained singularly and unexpectedly, and may be regarded by the civilized world as the most valuable discovery of the Red Man of the Woods.

H. B. MONTAGUE.

Petersburg, Virginia, Feb. 20, 1836.—ts

A supply of the above valuable Medicine kept constantly for sale at THIS OFFICE.
PRICE $1 PER BOTTLE.

BOON'S ANTI-DYSEPTIC AND ANTI-BILIOUS VEGETABLE TONIC BITTERS,

Which if taken in time will prevent Bilious Fever, Jaundice, Spleen, Ague and Fever, and is decidedly the best medicine yet discovered for that scourge Dyspepsia, that has unstrung the nerves and prostrated the most vigorous in our land.—They relieve Costiveness, Head-Ache, Dry Tongue, Shortness of Breathing, Giddiness, Dimness of Sight, Drowsiness, Restlessness, which will secure comfortable sleep at night. If taken with calomel, they will prevent any bad effects from that mineral.

PRICE $1 25 PER BOTTLE.

MONTAGUE'S VEGETABLE TONIC BITTERS,

FOR THE

AGUE AND FEVER.

One Bottle of this Medicine has never been known to fail in effecting a perfect cure. At least any person purchasing and using the Bitters, and are not satisfied as to its effects, by returning the Bottle, shall have back the price, $2 *per Bottle.*

MONTAGUE'S Anti-Spasmodic Tincture, OR MOTHER'S COMFORT,

For Diarrhœa, in all of its various forms, Dysentary, Cramp Colic, Cholera Morbus, Asiatic Cholera, After Pains of Lying-in Females; and in this it is the Mother's Comfort, in that it is the very best preparation for the summer diseases of children, that has yet been introduced into the chamber of the distressed.

PRICE, 75 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

Bonaparte's (Camp) Expunging MIXTURE,

FOR EXTRACTING

Grease, Tar, Turpentine, Paints, Oils, &c. from Carpets, Floors, Cloth, Hats, and Silks—by which *Coat Collars* are made to look as fresh as any part of the Coat.

PRICE 50 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

☞ Directions on each Bottle for using. ☜

BUCKLEJOHN, JR.

THIS truly noble, splendid and highly famed animal—who for power of muscle, symmetry and correctness of proportions and accuracy of admeasurement, sets the world at defiance; who has run twenty-two races (mostly 4 mile heats) and won over $5,000 in purses, besides by-bets, &c. &c., will continue to stand the present Spring and Fall seasons at the stable of the subscriber, in Statesburg, S. C., and be let to mares at FIFTY DOLLARS cash, or SIXTY DOLLARS payable 1st October, and one dollar to the groom in all cases. Spring Season to end 1st August, and Fall season 1st December.

His pedigree and performances having been so long and so often before the public it is not deemed necessary to give them here.

After the close of the present Spring and Fall Seasons, he will go to Augusta, Georgia, and his place here be supplied by the no less distinguished horse Bertrand, Jun.

Mares sent from a distance will be well fed and attended to, at from 31¼ to 37½ cents per day, as may be directed, and Servants boarded gratis.—Every precaution used to prevent accidents or escapes.

CYRUS MORSE

March 30th 1837. 40

Notice,

[illegible] will be sold for cash, on Tuesday [illegible]

[illegible] myself; there [illegible]

[illegible]HART,

7—1m

The distinguished Horse

UWHARRIE,

WILL be exhibited at Statesville, on Monday and Tuesday of August Court next, being the 21st and 22nd days of that month.

WILLIAM R. HOLT.

July 28, 1837. 7—4t

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing between the Subscribers, under the Firm of E. S. CALDCLEUGH & SON, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to said Firm, are earnestly requested to come forward and settle with E. S. CALDCLEUGH, who is fully authorized to settle the concerns of the Firm.

E. S. CALDCLEUGH,
ANDREW CALDCLEUGH.

Lexington, June 28, 1837.

Mr. E. S. CALDCLEUGH, offers the **Brick Store House** and remaining

Stock of Goods for Sale.

Any person wishing to purchase the same entire, will please call and examine for themselves.

TERMS—made known at the Store.

E. S. CALDCLEUGH.

July7, 1837. 2m

Merchant Tailor.

BENJAMIN F. FRALEY

IS now receiving, from New York and Philadelphia, a general assortment of Cloths and Trimmings for spring and summer, embracing every article usually kept by Merchant Tailors. These goods have been selected by him in person, and can be confidently recommended to the public as cheap and good. Having worked at the Tailoring Business for twenty years, he hopes that he shall not be considered as presumptious in calling himself a judge of cloths. He has also just received

THE N. YORK AND PHILADELPHIA

FASHIONS,

And the above will be made up in a superior style of fashion, and warranted to fit well.

He will also keep on hand a general assortment of

READY MADE CLOTHING,

All of which will be sold very low for cash or on a credit to punctual dealers. All kinds of Cutting will be done on short notice. Orders for work from a distance will be punctually attended to.

The public are invited to call and examine prices for themselves. He still continues at his former stand, south of the Courthouse, in the large Brick building.

Salisbury, N. C. tf

P. S. As he is an Agent for some of the most fashionable Tailors of Philadelphia and New York, he would be happy to instruct any who may wish to learn the art of cutting garments. He also continues to distribute the Fashions.

☞ Letters for Fashions must be *post paid.*

WILLIAM W. GRAY'S

INVALUABLE

OINTMENT,

For Ulcers, Tumours, &c.

Can now be obtained of the patentee, at the office of the Raleigh Register.

Single Pot, 1 dollar—One dozen, 9 dollars.

WILLIAM W. GRAY.

Raleigh, October 8, 1836.

The above Medicine is for sale in Salisbury at the Store of JOHN MURPHY.

For five or six years previous to the Spring of 1834, a Negro man of mine had been much afflicted with an ulcerated arm and hand, which rendered him almost useless. The ulcer embraced that part of his arm from the elbow down, including his entire hand, which was literally a mass of putrefaction. A joint of one finger, and a part of the thumb, perished and dropt off. A more distressing and hopeless case I have never beheld. It was abandoned by his physicians as incurable, except by amputation of the hand.

The best medical treatment having failed to relieve the man, I placed him under the care of Mr. William W. Gray, in this place, who, with his Ointment, has effectually cured the case, although the Negro was frequently absent, for weeks and months together. He has been entirely well for the last eight months, and I have good reason to believe will continue so.

WILLIAM BOYLAN.

ANOTHER GREAT CURE!

RALEIGH, September 21, 1836.

I am now 58 years of age—when in my 17th year, I received a wound on my left leg, which became ulcerated, and continued so until the first of March last. It would occasionally heal up, and then break out again; but most of the time, it was in a very painful condition, the sore having extended to a large size, and become very deep. I tried many remedies to make a cure, without success, until I applied *Gray's Invaluable Ointment*, two pots of which have effectually cured my leg, and reduced it to its natural size. The cure would have been made much sooner, had I strictly attended to the directions for the use of the Ointment; but this I failed to do, while I used much exercise, and very imprudently used tight bandages. My leg has been well [illegible] six months, during which time, I have applied [illegible], yet it remains [illegible] and free from all [illegible] inflammation. After having been afflicted for a period of forty-one years, I now enjoy the benefit of a sound leg again.

LEWIS HOLLOMAN.

PROSPECTUS OF

THE SOUTHERN REVIEW,

To be published at Washington City, Quarterly, in an 8vo No. of 275 to 300 pages—Price Five Dollars per annum, payable in advance.

The place is chosen not only for its facilities of information, literary and political, but because it is that at which the Southern States can be united upon the undertaking with the greatest ease, and with the greatest freedom from State or party jealousies.

Of the matter, three fourths (say 225 pp.) shall consist of regular REVIEWS, making about nine of 25 pp. each. These, as to literary works at least, shall return, as a general rule, somewhat towards that older method, now almost forgotten, and give a regular ABSTRACT of the book reviewed, if it be of any merit.—In POLITICS, and upon OCCASIONAL SUBJECTS, there may be a greater liberty of deviating into mere disquisition.

In this portion of the Review, there will be given in each No. a paper historical of the politics and general events of the day, to serve as a HISTORICAL REGISTER. Its execution will always be committed to the strongest hands only; and its purpose to give a unity and consistency to the public doctrines of the Review, such as can scarcely be so well effected in any other manner.

Occasional RETROSPECTIVE REVIEWS will also be embodied in this part of the plan, with a view of favoring, in a certain degree, the more curious studies; or to revive the knowledge of important books, forgotten in the confusion of modern learning.

Writers will be led, of regular purpose, to give their papers, whenever the subject will permit, the form of a SERIES; in order not only that they may thus afford a more complete body of information, but serve also to reprint apart, for popular circulation—a method that will much augment the reputation and the usefulness of the Review.

A body of MISCELLANIES—some 50 pages—will form the subordinate and more amusing part of the Journal. Its contents will be somewhat various, but will, for the most part, consist of short LITERARY NOTICES; BIBLIOGRAPHICAL ARTICLES; a critical list of NEW PUBLICATIONS, foreign and domestic; and general LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

In communications, the most compressed mode of writing will be every where required. Papers in which the words do not bear a just proportion to the information conveyed, or to the effect intended, will be either rejected without scruple, or abridged without mercy.

To warrant this execution, the usual rate of compensation to writers will be advanced to 2 dollars per printed page—a price that will offer fair remuneration to talents and labor. For, in this sort of undertaking, we know that "*ademtis studiorum præmiis, etiam studia peritura.*"

Of this revival of a Review of the South, the purpose is, to give once more to our region—now eminently needing it—an interpreter and a Defender—the common Representative of our Institutions and of the mind itself amongst us. Such, in that great Congress of opinion, where the fates of civilized nations are now so largely settled, we do not possess; and we have already suffered much for it. It is time to make ourselves understood and respected there. The Journal which shall do this, must combine the general strength of all who, in the South, love their country, and are capable of doing it still actual service. It must then be, not the champion or the propagandist of local opinions, but the friend of all that pursue the public good. Into the vulgar methods of politics, debased by partisan rancor, or corrupted by the interest, or overcome by the popular passion of the hour, it must not fall. From it, the pride of the Nullifier must receive no diminution, the fidelity of the Unionist no reproach. It must be no vantage ground to either party; nor serve but as a common field, where they will only contend which shall most advance the cause of the South.

To vindicate, then, our peculiar institutions; to repel with argument, lest presently we be forced to repel with arms, all external interference with our domestic condition, against the wild rule of mere Chance and Corruption; to uphold a republican and regenerative, as distinguished from a consolidating administration of the National affairs, from the disorders of the Central Government—where Reform is hopeless, and even useless, till you have given yourselves stronger and wiser local sytsems; to direct the public view towards A HOME POLICY OF THE STATES, capable, through itself, to confer upon our people those blessings of well ordered Liberty which we expect in vain from the Federal power, from the delusions of party politics abroad; to call home the attention of our people to those arts by which the wise and brave have often raised petty States into noble and prosperous Commonwealths; to attach men, if possible, to their birth place, and convert them from wandering and selfish adventurers into citizens, the lovers of civilization; to re-animate public spirit, and give it purpose, as well as energy; to hold, over parties and politicians, the tribunal of a public opinion far different from that idle and corrupt one of which the newspaper press is the voice; for these purposes, to give diffusion through the land to sound and well considered public doctrines, spreading with them knowledge and taste, their natural allies—such will be the constant effort of that literary league, among the best talents of the country, which has been set on foot in the present undertaking.

The foregoing prospectus was prepared before any definitive arrangement had been made connecting the undersigned with the Southern Review as its Editor. It is adopted as expressing, with sufficient distinctness, the object, design, and plan of the work.

It is probable that the first number of the Review will be issued some time in the month of October next. If, however, the necessary arrangements can be completed, it will appear at an earlier day.

It is proper to state that the Southern Review will not be published as a mere *experiment* upon public patronage. As the work is not undertaken with any view to pecuniary profit, it is due to the proprietors that they incur no risk of pecuniary loss. The importance of such a work to the South is generally felt and acknowledged. Its principal reliance for support is on them, and it rests with them to say whether it shall ever be called into existence or not. The expenses attending the publication of it will necessarily be very heavy, requiring at least three thousand subscribers to secure the proprietors against serious loss. With less than that number it will not be commenced.

The undersigned has no other connexion with the work than as its *Editor*. All communications designed for him in that character, will be addressed, *for the present*, to Eastville, Northampton county, Virginia.—The duty of obtaining subscribers, and of maturing all other arrangements preparatory to the publication, is devolved on others. Communications on such subjects will be made to WILLIAM W. MOORE & Co., of Washington City.

A. P. UPSHUR.

Five Cents Reward!

RUNAWAY from the Subscriber on the 20th June, a bound boy, by the name of GEORGE DEADMAN; he is about five feet high, and rather dark complected. He wore off when he left, a black Fur Hat and gray Frock Coat. He went away without any cause.

It is believed that he was pursuaded away by a beardless youth, by the name of SMITH GERER; as we have since understood he tried to hire other bound boys to go also. He is about five feet eight inches high; fair skin, light hair, and blue eyes. He had on when he left, a black Hat, and a light summer Frock Coat and striped Pants.

I forewarn all persons from harboring the said Deadman as I intend to enforce the law against any person or persons, that may employ him. I will give the above Reward and no thanks for his delivery to me. JAMES C. RYAN

Mocksville, July 7, 1837. tf

Fayetteville and Western

RAIL-ROAD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That Books of Subscription to the Stock of the Fayetteville and Western Rail Road Company, will be opened in the following Counties and under the direction of the following named persons, at such places in said Counties, and at such times as the said Commissioners may direct. An instalment of Two Dollars on each Share will be required at the time of subscribing; the Commissioners are requested to forward the money as paid, and the Lists of Subscriptions, as they progress, to E. L. Winslow, of Fayetteville.

BRUNSWICK. . . .	Dr. F. J. Hill, Robert McRacken, A. Baker.
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It is confidently believed, that the gentlemen named will take a deep interest in this work, which, by its completion will unlock the riches of the West, and regenerate a large section of North Carolina.

By at once securing the subscription of the State, the construction of the Road to the Yadkin and the two branches will be rendered certain.

The time for action has arrived; will the people of the West and the Cape Fear forego the advantages offered to their acceptance? Let every man do what he can, and this work will go on.

E. L. WINSLOW, President,
Fayetteville and Western Rail Road Company.

The Weekly Messenger,

A Religious, Literary, and Family Newspaper, published every Wednesday, in Chambersburg, Penn., B. S. SCHNECK, *Editor. Terms—$2 in advance, or $2 50 if not paid within the year, and $1 25 for 6 months, always in advance.*

This paper has been in existence little more than 18 months; and from the regular increase of its subscription list, the pleasing hope is indulged, that it has realized the expectations of the Christian public. Although primarily devoted to the interests of the German Reformed Church, it aims, at the same time, to be useful to all, without entering into the denominational controversies, so lamentably prevalent in our day.

The *Weekly Messenger* is designed to be a useful Christian Family Newspaper. Its aim is, to promote love to God and man, by disseminating the doctrines and duties of the Christian religion, and enforcing them by its high commands, its alluring promises, and its threatened woes.

The fourth page usually contains selected or original matter, especially appropriated to Ministers, Parents, the Ladies, Students, and Children, besides a Temperance and a Farmers' Department.

The profits of this paper are sacredly applied, by the Board of Missions, (under whose auspices it is published,) to the cause of Domestic Missions.

☞ Any person becoming responsible, or paying in advance for five subscribers, [$10,] shall receive one copy *gratis*, or the amount of one copy in money.—Postmasters are authorized to forward money, (at our risk,) for which a liberal per centage will be allowed.

For the Executive Committee of the Bd. of Missions,
JOHN SMITH, Treasurer.